

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1776.

THE

[NUMBER 1752.]

# NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN



# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

## GENERAL HOSPITAL,

At New-York, July 29, 1776.  
**W**ANTED immediately in the General Hospital, a number of women, who can be recommended for their honesty, to act in the capacity of nurses; and a number of faithful men for the same purpose; Any who incline entering the service in this way, will meet with good encouragement by making application to the quarters master of the hospital at King's College, New-York. Wanted also for the use of said hospital, a large quantity of dry herbs for baths, fomentations, &c. &c. particularly, balm, hyssop, wormwood and mallows, for which a good price will be given; and also old linen for the use of sick and wounded soldiery. The good people of the neighbouring towns, and even those who live more remote from this city, by carefully collecting and curing quantities of useful herbs, will greatly promote the good of the Army, and considerably benefit themselves. From principles of benevolence and humanity, it is presumed, that many will attend to this matter (which is really of consequence) and cheerfully contribute to the relief of their sick and wounded brethren, though from any pecuniary consideration, they might neglect, as having the appearance of small importance. Those who have already collected any considerable parcel of herbs or rags, may find a ready sale by applying at the above mentioned place to  
Seward and  
Q. Master to  
the G. Hospital.

THOMAS CARNES,

Benjamin Sturges, of Reading, in Fairfield county, was (by the Committee of Inspection in said Reading) ordered to be punished as an enemy to his country  
June 17, 1776.  
THAD. BENEDICT, Clerk.

## IN THE CONVENTION OF THE STATE

of New-Jersey, Trenton July 18, 1776.

**W**HEREAS it is necessary in these times of danger, that crimes should receive their due punishment, and the safety of the people more especially requires that all persons who shall be found to be wicked as to devise the destruction of good government, or to aid or abet the avowed enemies of the State, be punished with death: Therefore be it resolved and ordained, by this Convention, and it is resolved and ordained by the authority of the same, that all persons abiding within this State of New-Jersey, and deriving protection from the laws thereof, do owe allegiance to the government of this State, as of late established on the authority of the people, and are to be deemed as Members of this State, and that all persons passing through, visiting, or making a temporary stay in this State, being entitled to the protection of the law during such passage, visitation, or temporary stay, during the same time owe allegiance to this government. And be it further resolved and ordained, That all and every person or persons, members of or owing allegiance to, this government, as before described, who, from and after the date hereof, shall levy war against this State within the same, or be adherent to the King of Great-Britain, or others, the enemies of this State, within the same, or to the enemies of the United States of North America, giving to him or them aid or comfort, shall be adjudged guilty of High Treason and suffer the pains and penalties thereof, in like manner as by the ancient laws of this State he or they should have suffered in cases of High Treason.

And be it further resolved and ordained, That all and every person or persons, who, from and after the date hereof, shall be found guilty of reviling the government of this State, as by this Convention established, or of other seditious speeches or practices, shall be punished in like manner as by the former laws of this State, such person or persons might or ought to have been punished for such seditious speeches and practices against the Government then in being.

And be it further resolved and ordained, That all and every person or persons, who, from and after the date hereof, shall be found counterfeiting or altering the Continental Bills of credit, the Bills of Credit issued by the late Provincial Congress of this State, or the Assemblies, Conventions, or Congresses of any of the United States of North America, or altering the same, knowing them to be counterfeit or altered, shall be adjudged felons, and be punished with death, in like manner as persons found guilty of counterfeiting or knowingly uttering the former Bills of Credit of this State, might or should have been.

Provided always, That no person or persons shall suffer death, or other pain or penalty for any of the offences aforesaid, until he or they shall have been first found guilty

of the same offence or offences whereof he or they shall be charged, and accused in a due course, and by the verdict of a jury.

Provided also, That nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed to deprive any Committee of the power they now possess of examining and committing any offenders; so that they do not proceed to the infliction of punishments for any of the offences in this Ordinance contained, but leave the same to be determined in due course of law in manner aforesaid.

By Order of Convention,  
SAMUEL TUCKER, President.

A true Copy.

Attest. Wm. PATERSON, Secy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, South Carolina, dated July 3, 1776.

ON Tuesday the 4th ult. the British Fleet, consisting of ten ships of war and thirty transports, appeared off our bar. So formidable an armament would have alarmed us had we not been conscious of the justice of our cause, but trusting that the Almighty would support and protect us in this glorious struggle for liberty, the most righteous of all contests, we were resolved to make the most vigorous opposition in our power. We had information two days before that they were in at Bull's, so that their arrival was not altogether unexpected. As we were ignorant of the mode of attack intended by the enemy, General Armstrong ordered some breast works to be thrown up at such places as he thought they would most probably attempt to land, little thinking they would bend their whole force against Sullivan's Island fort. So great a number of vessels, as you may suppose, could not get over the bar immediately, nor did they until Sunday the 9th, on which day Generals Lee and Howe arrived here. Lee immediately saw the defenceless state our town was in, and the impossibility of keeping it if attacked in such a situation, he accordingly next day drew up all the men in town, in number about one thousand, told them the absolute necessity of force breast-works being thrown up round the town, pulling down the houses on the wharves, &c. The people expressed the greatest alacrity in doing it immediately. Oke and Young, High and Low, Rich and Poor, Whites and Blacks, one with another, set about the work, and for several days were constantly employed in making such preparation for a defence of the town as were thought necessary, the enemy all the while lying within twelve miles of the town. On the tenth their last and largest vessel, the Bristol of fifty guns, came over the bar, having previously taken out all her guns and masts, and that night a very smart gale of wind came on, which lasted two days, and drove off the vessel that had her stores on board, who never could beat up again till Tuesday the 25th, when she, and the Experiment, another fifty gun ship, appeared off the bar, and both came over the next day. During this interval the enemy landed their troops, in number about two thousand effective men, on Long-Island, which is at the back of Sullivan's, with intent, we supposed, either to attack us in front and rear at the same time, which certainly was a very good plan if they could have effected it, or to land on the main, get possession of Hanger's point, and by that means cut off the retreat from Sullivan's, if they succeeded the fort; and on Friday last, the 28th, they convinced us that the former was their scheme, for at three quarters of an hour after ten o'clock in the morning, their bomb-ketch began to play on the fort at Sullivan's, to divert their attention while the ships advanced to make their attack, and at half past eleven o'clock the following ships were all engaged, the Bristol of 50 guns, Experiment fifty, Solebay twenty-eight, Syren twenty-eight, Active thirty-six, Adzeon thirty six, and Sphinx twenty—the Sphinx had her bowsprit shot away the first shot that was fired at her, which sent her out of the line, the Adzeon was drove ashore by another shot as it is said, but that is of no consequence, for she could not be got off, and the next morning the enemy let her on fire, leaving almost all her stores on board, some of which however we have got, and shall

get most of her guns; the ketch was totally disabled after discharging about twenty shells, by one burking which split the bed of the mortar. The five first vessels continued a very heavy cannonade, one of the most fierce ever known, without ten minutes intermission in the whole, in which by the most moderate calculation they could not have fired less than twelve thousand times, till nine o'clock at night, when they ceased, lying the whole time within four hundred yards of the fort, and about three o'clock next morning they very quietly retired to their former station. The Bristol has lost her mizen mast, and her main mast is also much disabled.

Monday morning, five fallows, who deserted from the Bristol, gave us the following intelligence, viz. The Commodore was wounded in the breach, Captain of the Bristol his arm shot off, forty-four men killed and thirty wounded; Experiment, Captain and fifty-seven killed, and thirty wounded; Solebay three or four killed; they can say nothing as to the killed and wounded of the other vessels. The Captain of the Bristol sailed for England on Sunday, to carry them the good news, I suppose. Our whole loss at the fort was ten killed, three of whom by their own imprudence, and twenty two wounded. The fort is as good as ever it was. The conduct of Col. Moultrie, his officers and men, merits the highest applause, and reflects the greatest honour on them. Lee was present almost the whole fire, and declares both officers and men behaved with the greatest coolness and intrepidity; they behaved as well as ever men did, as well as ever men could do. Unfortunately for us, nearly all the ammunition at the fort was expended by three o'clock, and it was some time before they could even get a small supply; if we had had double the quantity there, in all human probability, neither of these fifty gun ships would have got off; as it is, the Experiment has three or four ports knocked into one, and is otherwise terribly shattered. It is astonishing, and almost incredible to think, that a palmetto log fort with twelve guns (those were all they could bring to bear on the vessels) and three hundred men, should make such havoc with so formidable a fleet of British vessels. At the time of attacking the fort, their troops endeavoured to land on the island, and were twice repulsed by Thompson's rangers, about three hundred men. He assured the foregoing account, is true in every particular. There are many other circumstances of the spirit and bravery of individuals, which would appear still more incredible for young soldiers, that I have not time to relate. I expect in about ten days we shall have another brush with them, and doubt not but through the divine favour we shall be equally successful."

Extract of another letter of the same date, from an officer of distinction.

"I have only a moment to inform you that the enemy, on the 18th of June, drew up, with nine of their squadrons, before one of our forts upon Sullivan's Island; the ships I mean were the Bristol of fifty guns, the Experiment of fifty, the Solebay, the Active, the Syren, and Adzeon of twenty guns each, the Sphinx of twenty-five, and the Thunder, a bomb-ketch, mounting six guns. They began the action with bombarding for some time, and then commenced a most furious cannonade, which was incessant for at least eleven hours. Violent as this was, our fort sustained very little damage from it, because we had ten men killed and twenty-two wounded. This injury, however, cost them very dear, as the enclosed copy of one of their returns, brought by an intelligent deserter, will particularly inform you. They were handled so roughly that they drew off with a precipitation plainly demonstrating that

The Bristol of 50 guns, on board	Killed. Wounded.
of which was the Commodore, had his	44 30
Captain's arm shot off, had	
The Experiment of 50 guns	58 30
(Capt. killed)	
The Solebay of 28 ditto,	2 4
The Active of 28 ditto, (Capt.)	2 2
Lieutenant killed	

Officers and privates killed amounting to 205 and 65. The other ships in the action were—The Syren of twenty-eight guns, commanded by Capt. Paragon, little damaged.—The Adzeon of twenty-eight guns, Captain Allen, blew up.—The Sphinx of twenty guns, left her bowsprit.—The Friendship of twenty-five ditto, little damaged.—The Thunder bomb of six ditto, altogether disabled, her bows being totally gone, and the vessel driven so as not to be repaired without going into dock.—All the masts of the Commodore so disabled that they must be striven to be taken out, and the people say, there was a talk of his flying his masts and going to Antigua.

dispatch was necessary, for they split their cables, and the Adzeon happening to get aground, they let her on fire without endeavouring to save any thing on board of her, which, with some risk, they certainly might and ought to have done. They had landed upon Long Island (directly in the rear of Sullivan's), and divided from it only by a small creek) fifteen hundred men. With these they were to have attacked the fort in reverse, but as we suspected their intention, we had posted a body of men to prevent it, who repulsed them twice, and rendered this scheme abortive. General Lee visited the fort in the height of the cannonade. He went to it through a shower of shot with that firmness and composure for which he is remarkable. It is with pleasure I add that every part of his conduct demonstrates his ability as an officer, and his attachment to the cause of America. Col. Moultrie, a native of this country, who commanded in this action, deserves, and has obtained, the highest applause. His country must feel itself under great obligations to him; he was nobly seconded by the officers and men under his command, who displayed a firmness, in a very alarming situation, uncommon in new raised troops, and executed every order with alacrity and resolution."

IN CONGRESS, July 10, 1776.

THE Committee to whom the article between Brigadier General Arnold and Captain Foster, and the several papers thereto relating were committed, having had the same under their consideration, and made diligent inquiry into the facts, have agreed to the following report:

They find that a party of three hundred and ninety Continental troops, under the command of Col. Bedel, was posted at the Cedars, about forty-three miles above Montreal, that they had there formed some works of defence, the greater part of them piled stones, the rest a breastwork of the earth, with two field pieces mounted.

That on Wednesday, the fifteenth of May, Col. Bedel received intelligence that a party of the enemy, consisting of about six hundred regulars, Canadians, and Indians, were on their way to attack his post, and were then within nine miles of it—that Col. Bedel thereon set out himself for Montreal to procure a reinforcement, whereupon the command at the Cedars devolved on Major Butterfield.

That on Thursday a reinforcement under the command of Major Sherburne, marched from Montreal to the Cedars, while a larger detachment should be getting ready to proceed thither with Brigadier General Arnold.

That on Friday the nineteenth, the enemy under the command of Capt. Foster, invested the post at the Cedars, and for two days kept up a most terrific fire—that Major Butterfield proposed from the very first to surrender the post, and related repeated solicitations from his officers and men to permit them to fall out on the enemy.

That on Sunday afternoon, a flag being sent in by the enemy, Major Butterfield agreed to surrender the fort and garrison to Capt. Foster, capitulating with him (whether verbally or in writing does not appear) that the garrison should not be put into the hands of the Savages, and that their baggage should not be plundered.

That at the time of the surrender, the enemy consisted of about forty regulars, one hundred Canadians, and five hundred Indians, and had no cannon; the garrison had sustained no injury from the fire, but they having one man wounded—they had twenty rounds of cartridges a man, thirty rounds for one field piece, five for another, half a barrel of gunpowder, fifteen pounds of musket ball, and provisions sufficient to have lasted them twenty or thirty days. Major Butterfield knew that a reinforcement was on its way, and moreover was to near the main body of the army that he could not doubt of being supported by that.

That immediately on the surrender, the garrison was put into the custody of the Savages, who plundered them of their baggage, and even stripped them of their clothes.

That Major Sherburne having landed, on Monday the twentieth, at Quilacoches, about nine miles from the Cedars, and marched on with his party, consisting then of one hundred men, to within four miles thereof, was there attacked by about five hundred of the enemy—that he maintained his ground about an hour, and then, being constrained to retreat, performed the same in good order, receiving and returning a constant fire for about forty minutes, when the enemy finding means to post advanced parties in such manner as to intercept their farther retreat, they also were made prisoners of war.

That they were immediately put into the custody of the Savages, carried so where Major Butterfield and his party were, and stripped of their baggage and wearing apparel.

That two of the men were put to death that evening, four or five others at different times afterwards, one of whom was of those who surrendered on capitulation at the Cedars and was killed on the eleventh day after that surrender. That one was shot dead, and while retaining life and sensation, was roasted, as was related by his companion now in possession of the Savages, who himself saw the fact, and that several others, being worn down by fatigue and cruelty, were left exposed in an island naked and perishing with cold and hunger.

That while Major Sherburne was in custody of the enemy, Captain Foster required of him and the other officers, to sign a cartel stipulating the exchange of themselves and their men for as many of equal condition of the British troops in our possession, and further, that notwithstanding the exchange, neither themselves nor men should ever again bear arms against the British government. And for the performance of this, four hostages were to be deli-

vered, which they, being under the absolute power of the enemy, did sign.

That on Sunday the twenty-sixth, the prisoners were carried to Joliet, when it was discovered that General Arnold was approaching and making dispositions to attack them.

That Capt. Foster, having desired Major Sherburne to attend a flag which he was about to send to Gen. Arnold for confirmation of the cartel, carried him into the Council of the Indians then sitting, who told him, "that it was a mercy never before shown in their wars, that they had put to death so few of the prisoners, but that he must expect, and so inform Gen. Arnold, that they should certainly kill every man who should thereafter fall into their hands." That Capt. Foster joined in desiring that this bloody message should be delivered to Gen. Arnold, and moreover that he should be notified, that if he rejected the cartel, and attacked him, every man of the prisoners would be put to instant death.

That Gen. Arnold was extremely averse from entering into any agreement, and was at length induced to do it, by no other motive than that of saving the prisoners from cruel and inhuman deaths, threatened in such terms as left no doubt it was to be perpetrated; and that he did in the end conclude to sign several flags received from Capt. Foster, and a relinquishment by him of the unequal article retaining our soldiers from again bearing arms.

That the prisoners, so stipulated to be given up to the enemy, were not in the possession of Gen. Arnold, nor under his direction, but were, at that time, distributed through various parts of the Continent, under the orders of this House.

That four hostages were accordingly delivered to Capt. Foster, who were immediately plundered and stripped by the Savages; and on his part were delivered, one Major, four Captains, sixteen Subalterns, and three hundred and fifty five privates, as specified in a certificate of Capt. James Osgood, and others, of whom no specification by their names, or number has yet been transmitted; that he retained twelve Canadian, alleging, in his justification, express orders to do so, and that living in a military government, they were to be considered even in a worse light than deserters from his Majesty's arms. That he carried away in iron, but afterwards released; that he permitted the Indians to carry into their country, several other natives of the United States, for purposes unknown.

That during the time of their captivity, not half food was allowed the prisoners. They were continually insulted, buffeted, and ill treated by the Savages; and when the first parties of them were carried off from the shore, to be delivered to General Arnold, balls of mud were fired at them, and at the last parties, musket balls.

Whereupon the Congress came to the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That all acts, contrary to good faith, the laws of nature, or the custom of civilized nations, done by the officers and soldiers of his Britannic Majesty, or by Foreigners, or Savages taken into his service, are to be considered as done by his orders, unless indemnification be made in cases which admit indemnification, and in all other cases, unless immediate and effective measures be taken by him, or his officers for bringing to condign punishment the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the act.

Resolved, That the plundering the baggage of the garrison at the Cedars, stripping them of their clothes, and delivering them into the hands of the Savages, was a breach of the capitulation on the part of the enemy, for which indemnification ought to be demanded.

Resolved, That the murder of the prisoners of war was a gross and inhuman violation of the laws of nature and nations; that condign punishment should be inflicted on the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the same; and that for this purpose, it be required that they be delivered into our hands.

Resolved, That the agreement entered into by Gen. Arnold was a mere imposition on his part, he not being invested with the powers for disposing of prisoners not in his possession, nor under his direction; and that therefore it is subject to be ratified or annulled at the discretion of this House.

Resolved, That the shameful surrender of the post at the Cedars is chargeable on the commanding officer. That such other of the prisoners, as were taken there, showed a willingness and desire to fight the enemy; and that Major Sherburne, and the prisoners taken with him, though their disparity of numbers was great, fought the enemy bravely for a considerable time, and surrendered at last, but on a false necessity; on which considerations, and on which alone, it is resolved that the said imposition be ratified, and that an equal number of captives from the enemy of the same rank and condition be restored to them as stipulated by the said imposition.

Resolved, That previous to the delivery of the prisoners to be returned to our part, the British Commander in Canada be required to deliver into our hands, the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the horrid murder committed on the prisoners, to suffer such punishment as their crimes deserve; and also to make indemnification for the plunder at the Cedars, even contrary to the faith of capitulation; and that, until such delivery and indemnification be made, the said prisoners be not delivered.

Resolved, That if the enemy shall commit any further violence by putting to death, torturing, or otherwise ill treating the prisoners detained by them, or any of the hostages put into their hands, recourse be had to retaliation, as the sole means of stopping the progress of human butchery; and that, for that purpose, punishments of the same kind and degree be inflicted on an equal number of the captives from thence in our possession, till they shall be taught due respect to the violated rights of nations.

Resolved, That a copy of this report be transmitted to the Commander in Chief of the Continental Forces, to be by him sent to Generals Howe and Burgoyne.

By Order of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

JULY 27.

The following is an exact state of what passed at the interview between his Excellency General Washington and Colonel Patterson, Adjutant-General of the army under General Howe, July 26, 1776.

As through the whole conversation, Col. Patterson addressed Gen. Washington by the title of Excellency, Col. Patterson entered upon the business, by saying, that Gen. Howe much regretted the difficulties which had arisen respecting the address of the letters to Gen. Washington; that it was deemed consistent with propriety, and founded upon precedents of the like nature by Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries where disputes or difficulties of rank had arisen; that Gen. Washington might recollect he had, last summer, addressed a letter to Gen. Howe,

To the Hon. William Howe, Esq; that Lord Howe and Gen. Howe, did not mean to derogate from the respect or rank of Gen. Washington; that they held his person and character in the highest esteem; that the direction, with the addition of &c. &c. &c. implied every thing that ought to follow. He then produced a letter which he did not directly offer to Gen. Washington, but observed that it was the same letter which had been sent, and laid it on the table, with a superscription to George Washington, &c. &c. The General declined the letter, and said, that a letter directed to a person in a public character, should have some description or indication of it, otherwise it would appear a mere private letter; that it was true, the &c. &c. &c. implied every thing, and they also implied any thing; that the letter, to Gen. Howe alluded to, was an answer to one received under a like address from him, which the officer on duty having taken, he did not think proper to return, but answered in the same mode of address; that he should absolutely decline any letter directed to him as a private person, when it related to his public station. Col. Patterson then said, that Gen. Howe would not urge his delivery further, and repeated his assertions, that no failure of respect was intended. He then said that he would endeavour, as well as he could, to recollect Gen. Howe's sentiments on the letter and resolves of Congress, sent him a few days before, respecting the treatment of our prisoners in Canada. "That the affairs of Canada were in another department, not subject to the control of Gen. Howe, but that he and Lord Howe utterly disapproved of every infringement of the rights of humanity." Col. Patterson then took a paper out of his pocket; and, after looking it over, said he had expressed nearly the words. Gen. Washington then said that he had also forwarded a copy of the resolves to Gen. Burgoyne. To which Col. Patterson replied he did not doubt a proper attention would be paid to them, and that he (Gen. Washington) was sensible that civility was not the characteristic of the British nation. Col. Patterson then proceeded to say he had it in charge to mention the case of Gen. Prescott, who they were informed was treated with such rigour, that, under his age and infirmities, fatal consequences might be apprehended.

Gen. Washington replied, that Gen. Prescott's treatment had not fallen under his notice; that all persons under his particular direction, he had treated with kindness, and made their situation as easy and comfortable as possible; that he did not know where Gen. Prescott was, but believed his treatment very different from their information. Gen. Washington then mentioned the case of Col. Allen, and the officers who had been confined in Boston jail. As to the first, Col. Patterson answered that Gen. Howe had no knowledge of it but by information from Gen. Washington, and that the Canada department was not under his direction or control; that as to the other prisoners at Boston, when ever the state of the army at Boston admitted it, they were treated with humanity and even indulgence; that he asserted this upon his honour, and should be happy in an opportunity to prove it.

Gen. Washington then observed, that the conduct of several of the officers would well have warranted a different treatment from what they had received; some having refused to give any parole, and others endeavouring to do so. Col. Patterson answered, that as to the first, they misunderstood the matter very much, and seemed to have mistaken the line of propriety exceedingly; and as to the latter, Gen. Howe utterly disapproved and condemned their conduct.

That if a remonstrance was made, such violations of good faith would be severely punished; but that he hoped Gen. Washington was too just to draw public inferences from the misbehaviour of some private individuals; that had men were to be found in every class and society; that such behaviour was considered as a dishonour to the British army. Col. Patterson then proceeded to say, that the goodness and benevolence of the King, had induced him to appoint Lord Howe, and Gen. Howe his Commissioners, to accommodate this unhappy dispute, that they had great powers, and would derive the greatest pleasure from effecting an accommodation; and that he, (Col. Patterson) wished to have this visit considered as making the first advances to this desirable object. Gen. Washington replied, he was not vested with any powers on this subject, by those from whom he derived his authority and power. But from what had appeared and transpired on this head, Lord Howe, and Gen. Howe, were only to grant pardons; that those who had committed no fault wanted no pardon, and that we were only defending what we deemed our indisputable rights. Col. Patterson said that would open a very wide field for argument. He then expressed his apprehensions, that an adherence to forms was likely to obstruct business of the greatest moment and concern.

He then observed that a proposal had been formerly made of exchanging Gov. Skene for Mr. Lovell; that he now had authority to accede to that proposal. Gen. Washington replied, that the proposition had been made by the direction of Congress, and having been then rejected, he could not now renew the business, or give any answer, till he had previously communicated it to them.

Col. Patterson behaved with the greatest attention and politeness during the whole business, expressed strong acknowledgments that the usual ceremony of blinding his eyes had been dispensed with. At the breaking up of the conference, Gen. Washington strongly invited him to partake of a small collation provided for him, which he politely declined, alleging his late breakfast, and an impatience to return to Gen. Howe, though he had not executed his commission so simply as he wished. Finding he did not propose staying, he was introduced to the General Officers, after which he took his leave, and was safely conducted to his own boat, which waited for him, about four miles distant from the city.

Made public by order of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

JULY 29.

Resolved, That the Paper-Makers in Pennsylvania be detained from proceeding with the Associates to New-Jersey. Extract from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Elizabeth-Town, dated July 25.—"Yesterday a sly man crossed the river, and when within 15 yards of the enemy's out post, desired them to surrender; at that instant he received a ball through his head, which killed him on the spot. This morning we had a deserter from the Aja, who says, that 200 Highlanders have arrived within these few days, and that the enemy intended attacking New-York as soon as possible."

We hear that one of the Continental frigates lately launched in this city, is called the Delaware, and

the other, the Randolph, in honour of the late illustrious Senator of that name.

The militia of this State continue to pass through this city daily in companies on their way to New-Jersey. It is thought that Pennsylvania will send 20,000 men to the assistance of our neighbours.

On Friday last night the Hon. the Continental Congress, appointed Colonel Samuel Griffin, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the Flying Camp.

IN CONGRESS, July 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the several Commanders in Chief, in each department, be directed to exchange any officer in the British service, (now a prisoner in any of these States,) of, or under the rank of Colonel, for Colonel Ethan Allen.

RESOLVED, That the persons taken prisoners with Colonel Allen, be put upon the same footing as those in the Continental service, and exchanged accordingly, as opportunity presents.

By Order of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

IN CONGRESS, July 24.

RESOLVED, That all the resolutions of this Congress passed on the 23d day of April last, relating to ships and other vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all goods, wares, and merchandize, belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of Great Britain, taken on the high seas, or between high and low water mark, be extended to all ships and other vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all goods, wares, and merchandizes belonging to any subject or subjects of the said King, except the inhabitants of the Bermudas and Providence or Bahama islands.

By Order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

New-Jersey, Trenton, July 15, 1776.

THE General Election for Members of Council and Assembly, and for Sheriffs and Coroners in the Colony of New Jersey, will begin on Tuesday the 13th of August next, at the several places in each County, in which the last elections for the members of Provincial Congress were held.

By Order of Congress.

SAMUEL TUCKER, President.

NEW PORT, July 22.

Yesterday arrived here, from a cruise of about a month, the brig Andrew Davis, Captain Biddle, who about ten days before took the ship Nathaniel and Elizabeth, Captain Hoar from Jamaica to London, loaded with 300 highlands of sugar, 100 highlands of rum, &c. Captain Philip Brown of this place, was put in prize-master, and ordered to the first port he could make. Capt. Biddle saw two frigates under an easy sail near Block Island, yesterday morning.

Yesterday in the afternoon, Lieutenant Elliott of the Merlin ship of war (which lay a little without the harbour) came in a charge with a flag to this town: The General Assembly being then sitting, he was conducted to the State House, where he delivered a letter to his Honour Governor Cooke, from Richard Pakenham Howe.

NEW-YORK, August 1.

An old gentleman between 60 and 70, now does duty in the militia near Newark, in New-Jersey, is the father of about 15 children now alive, nine of which are in the Continental army, from Captain to Private.

Several cannon were fired last Tuesday week from our Battery at Albany, at a number of boats from Staten Island, bound to Sandy Hook, supposed to join part of the Ministerial fleet lying there. This brought on a cannonading from the esplanade of the Regulars near Biller's point, on the island, which continued very hot on both sides for near an hour. The boats got clear, but many of the Regulars were seen to fall, and several carried off, supposed to be wounded. On our side, a soldier belonging to one of the Philadelphia battalions was killed, and one wounded; a horse in a carriage had his head shot off in the street, and some damage done to the houses.

Captain Goodrich, of Virginia, in a ship of eight guns, was taken at the Eastward, by a ship of ten guns, belonging to this province, after an obstinate engagement, and carried into Salem. Captain Goodrich, his Lieutenant, and seven men were killed; we had our man killed.

The fourth man in the counties of King's, Queens, and Suffolk on Long Island, and Westchester, Dutchess, Orange and Ulster, were last week ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning; many of them are gone to their proper stations already. The Reverend Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at their Meeting in May last, appointed the second Thursday of August inst. to be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, to Almighty God, by all the congregations under their care, on account of the present oppressed and bleeding state of our country.

A ship from Ireland, with 2000 barrels of pork, 400 frims of butter, 100 casks of oats, and 200 casks of oatmeal, was taken and last week carried into Boston.

A letter of marque from Salem, took a ship, and ship from Jamaica; the ship loaded with dry goods and sails bound for Halifax: The ship bound to Europe with 370 highlands of sugar, 140 pancheons of Rum, 55 pipes Madeira wine, 27 cannon 9 and 6 pounders, and a large quantity of wrought plate. They were carried into Sheepshead.

Since our last upwards of six thousand troops have arrived here from Boston, Connecticut, &c. and more are daily expected.

On Monday last five of the men of war's boats endeavouring to land on Tappan meadows, where about 15 inhabitants of the neighbourhood concealed themselves in a fishing hut, on the edge of the meadows, which they had barricaded up, and lay there until three of the boats were within shot of them, when they fired, loaded again, and fired eleven rounds, without the loss of a man on our side. They killed several of the enemy, as they heard a great shrieking and crying amongst them. [Cont. Gaz.]

A letter dated 2d July, at Fort Montgomery, about 20 miles up the North-River) gives us the following intelligence, viz.

"That the British piratical rovers, up that river, were then below Verplanck's point. Their intentions were unknown, but it plainly appeared, that their elipsa in coming up, was entirely frustrated: They were far from expecting we were so well prepared to receive them, especially at the fort. They were well watched on both sides the river, and on Friday last, one of their tenders having got aground, would have been destroyed by our people on shore, had

it not been for want of heat. A confounding fire of musquetry was kept upon her, till she was relieved by the assistance of the Rofe man of war. Captain Wallace, the noted pirate, with about 30 men landed at Hager's cove, where they fast to the house of Capt. Eddy, a noted Tory, who was the first and only one who received a specimen of the kind treatment they, as well as others may expect, from their newly adopted friends. The British act of parliament makes no distinction between you and the Freeman of America.

"We have at this post 2000 men, well equipped, 700 at Fort Constitution, and several thousands at Peck's-Kill, on both sides of the river. General Clinton's request I came down here to assist in preparations for a proper reception of the enemy—should they design to favour us with a visit.

"Last Thursday, a prisoner escaped, by swimming from on board the Rofe man of war. He is a native of Boston, well known to many officers and men from thence, in the train, was last summer in the service. He was taken by the Rofe in his passage from Ipswich, to the West Indies, so that his information, respecting these worse than Free-Booters, may be relied on, viz.

"That by the conversation of the Rofe's crew, he found, that they expected, on coming up, to be joined by 500 Tories, who were to have been down with them, plenty of stock, of all sorts; that they had been informed, great quantities of provisions, and goods of all kinds were deposited in the stores at Peck's-Kill, which they were to have destroyed, and then, proceeding through the fifth land, to Pound-keeper, were there to destroy our rice of war, on the stocks. That they appeared highly mortified, at finding every thing in a situation to differ from what they had been made to expect. That the Rofe had on board, 120 men (boys included) and 20 tartans. That in passing New-York, the greatest damage they received was from the batteries at Powder-Hook Ferry, and the Blue Bell. That the cook, and another man had each a leg, and another his thigh taken off by a cannon ball. That a 24 pound shot lodged in the head of the frigate, just below the hounds, one man went through and through the quarter, one into the quarter gallery and cabin, and three were cut out just above her black breast. Her flannels and rigging were much hurt. The frigate's damage he was unacquainted with, and being a prisoner, he could not be expected they should inform him. He only heard accidentally, that she had a 24 pound shot in her bowsprit."

Boston, July 21. Last Lord's-Day arrived here Capt. De Silvere in twenty-six days from Mexico; he informs that a number of his men were torn to follow for this port, and the different parts of the Continent. Same day the transport ship Queen of England, Capt. Arnold, came into New-tacket Road, when she was soon made prize of. This ship sailed from Cork last September, bound to this port, but by reason of contrary winds and bad weather came put into Lisbon to rest, from thence came upon this coast, and meeting with bad weather again, lost her rudder, &c. she was obliged to put away for Jamaica; she failed from thence the 20th of May, and was upon her last call of water when she arrived. Her cargo consisted of about 250 barrels of pork, 550 casks butter, 100 casks of meal, and a quantity of oats in bags and casks.

PORTSMOUTH, July 21. An express passed through this town last Thursday, who brought an account that Capt. Mowat, in the Caracara, had taken all the fishing boats which lay within his reach, to the number of 30 sail, at the seaward of Casco Bay it is supposed has carried them into Halifax.

Worcester, July 20. Last Sunday arrived here, Major Meigs, who has returned home on his parole, to remain when called for. He left Quebec the 18th of May, he has brought letters from Major Bigelow, and other officers and soldiers in captivity, who were all well at that time.

Last Thursday the Declaration of the Congress, for Independence, was proclaimed from the State-house in Boston, amidst the acclamations of thousands who assembled on the occasion.

[The health of the army and inhabitants of this city, is in the greatest danger for want of a due attention to cleanliness.]

[The PAPER-MAKERS being unable to furnish the necessary supplies of PAPER, the Printer has only sufficient to publish half a sheet this Week.—If the Workmen in this branch, here, as well as in Philadelphia, were prevented from entering into the army, it might prevent much difficulty for the Want of PAPER.]

MR. PRINTER,

The inclosed note was sent from one officer to another in Staten-Island, by a stout Negro, who not approving the service of his new masters, brought it over to this city. It breathes so much humanity and kindness, and is such a spirit of peace and accommodation, as shows how much the officers feel their second the peaceable intentions of their majesty.

Dear STANTON,

THE Beater I have sent you, thinking him a strong able fellow, and fit to cut throats; so if you approve of him, keep him in your corps.

Yours, &c. T. STRAUER.

Saturday, July 20, 1776.

STOLEN.

ON Friday night the 12th July, last, from the pasture of the Subscriber in Hackensack, New-Jersey, TWO BAY HORSES, one of which was five years old, marked H. Z. has a white mark on his nose; the other, three years old, has a small star on his forehead, and is marked with the letters A. U. joined together, the last part of the A forming the fifth of the H. Whoever takes up and delivers the said Horses to the Subscriber, shall receive TEN POUNDS New-York Currency Reward, or half the sum for either of them.

ABRAHAM J. HOUSMAN.

New Jersey } By order of the Honorable Court of Common Pleas, John Anderson, John Taylor, and James Lawrence, Esqrs. three of the Judges of Court of Common Pleas in said County, that William Cole, prisoner for debt, in the gaol of said county, hath been duly sworn and filed his schedules, pursuant to the late act of Assembly of said Province, an Act entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," made in the twelfth year of his Majesty's reign: And there are to give notice to the creditors of said prisoner, that they be together at the Court House of said county on the second day of September next, to show cause if any they have, before the Judges, or any two of them, why the said prisoner's estate shall not be assigned for the use of his creditors; and his body discharged from his present confinement, pursuant to said act of Assembly.

July 21, 1776.